

Following this I cited examples of certain resemblances between the Chaldean names, Gunammide, Tiamat, Marduk, Eabani, and Aruru and the names of various Greek and Roman gods, without the slightest suspicion that this drawing of resemblances would be taken seriously. Yet in order to dispel any such illusion I immediately went on to say "Similarities in names and attributes as the above, however striking, are *not* sufficient by themselves to establish derivations."

I regret that, carried away perhaps by the subtleties of the Socratic humor which prevades the "Cratylus," I did not make my meaning sufficiently clear.

PEACEMAKERS IN TROUBLE.

These men of peace are unfortunate in easily stirring up strife. President David Starr Jordan, at the Commencement address at Bryn Mawr, repeated his argument of the nefarious influence of war upon a nation by declaring that France is now in a state of decadence because she had again and again lost her best men in battle, when suddenly M. Lucien Foulet, who holds the chair of French literature at Bryn Mawr, rose from his seat on the platform and with patriotic indignation addressed the speaker saying, "That is not so, monsieur, France is not decadent!" and in protest against the insult to his country, the irate Frenchman proudly left the hall.

In comment on the idea so prevalent in America concerning the decadent state of France, we will say that what foreigners see in the city of Paris is generally transferred upon the whole of France. The truth is that the French provinces show symptoms of decay neither more nor less than any other country of the world. What we consider as Frenchy (by which we generally mean frivolity) is to be met with in any other capital of Europe, with perhaps this sole difference that in Paris more than in any other place it is allowed to come to the surface. As to the French being smaller in stature than the men of purely Teutonic races, we must remember that this is not due to the extermination of the best men in the country, for the Gauls as well as the Italians were smaller than the Teutons from the beginning of history, and Cæsar attributes the huge bodies of the Germans exactly to the opposite cause than President Jordan. He says that warfare did not deteriorate the race of the Swabians, but had invigorated it to an extraordinary degree. We might incidentally mention that another cause of the fine Teutonic physique, mentioned by Cæsar, is the absolute prohibition of all liquors which, the Swabians said, tended to effeminate mankind. (Cæsar, *De Bello Gall.* IV, 1-2.)

We have received some letters from friends of peace in criticism of our position. One of them claims that navies are supererogatory, they are only apt to stir up trouble and since there are no pirates on the seas there is no earthly use for men of war. But if navies no longer existed pirates would spring up like mushrooms in all parts of the world and our merchantmen would soon have to go armed again as in olden times.

We have also been told that the police is no longer needed for keeping order in our cities. A few years ago when the street car strike paralyzed St. Louis, where women were roughly torn off from street cars, non-union motor men knocked down at their posts and law seemed abolished, we may remember how the present Secretary of Commerce and Labor organized a protective company of private citizens armed with guns loaded with buckshot, whereat

the rioters who had not been amenable to any persuasion or consideration of law and order, submitted pretty rapidly. There was no need of shooting or killing any disturber of the peace, because the determined effort to keep peace at any price—even at the cost of a fight for order, the indispensable condition of peace—was sufficient to overawe the unruly elements.

If Secretary Nagel had believed in the principles of the peacemakers at any price except the price of fighting for peace, he would not have succeeded in reestablishing order.

P. C.

PROFESSOR MILLS AND THE PARSI COMMUNITY.

The London Indian Chronicle speaks as follows in its issue of March, 1909, with regard to our esteemed contributor, Professor Mills:

"In the celebration of the Parsi Jamshedi Naoroz festival in London in past years, honor has been done to guests who have served the community as administrators and politicians. Lord Reay, Lord Amptill, and Mr. Harold Cox have been fitly honored for such services; but it was no less fitting that in this year's celebration the scholar, the interpreter of Zoroastrian sacred writings, should be entertained in the person of Dr. L. H. Mills. After all, we do not live by bread alone, by the political action of ourselves or the State. The world is governed by ideas, by moral ideas; and the Parsis cannot rightly play their part in the world of to-day as a community unless they know the spirit and purport of their ancient writings. In consequence of the compulsion they were under when they found asylum in India to adopt as their own the language of the people, these writings were in large measure sealed to the Parsis until the task of translation and interpretation was taken in hand by great Orientalists. Conspicuous among the workers in this field, perhaps the most enthusiastic of them all, has been Professor Mills, whose contributions to our knowledge of the Avesta have been of the most striking value and importance. Though well stricken in years and a sufferer from ill-health, Dr. Mills works on with undiminished zeal and acceptability, his love of the work seeming if anything to strengthen with age. The Parsis of London were proud to do him honor on the 21st instant, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and they pray that his life may be spared to complete the great fabric of his Zoroastrian researches, accomplished and designed.

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"Sunday, the 21st instant, the day of the Vernal Equinox, might well be regarded as a notable day in the history of the Parsis at present resident in England. As usual, the Parsi Association of Europe arranged to celebrate the great Persian festival in a befitting manner, and sixty-seven covers were laid in one of the most commodious rooms of the Westminster Palace Hotel for the entertainment of all assembled that evening. The decorations of the table and variety and quality of the banquet were in the best style of the celebrated hotel. That, however, which lent special significance to the event was the presence of Professor Lawrence Mills of Oxford, as the honored guest of the community....

"[Among the toasts of the evening] the Chairman proposed the health of Professor Mills in very laudatory terms, and assured the distinguished guest in what esteem and regard the Parsis throughout the world held him for his eminent researches in the field of Zend and Pahlavi literature.